

Vern Wilson Barn
West of his house

Rod Collett - ^{Salem} ~~801~~ - 375-7613

Daily Herald - 373-5050

Several calls to Rod

4-15-98 He gave permission @ 8:25pm
to print pict.

Hazor

{hay'-zor}

The large mound of Tell el-Kedah, in Israel, 14 km (9 mi) north of the Sea of Galilee, is the site of Hazor, a major Canaanite city. Hazor was the largest city in the region during the Middle Bronze Age. It was destroyed by the Israelites in the 13th century BC. Hazor was a major center of Canaanite culture and was a key strategic city. It was destroyed by the Israelites in the 13th century BC. Hazor was a major center of Canaanite culture and was a key strategic city. It was destroyed by the Israelites in the 13th century BC.

Hazor reached its peak during the 14th century BC when several temples were built. In the 13th century BC, Hazor was destroyed. Among other finds was much Mycenaean pottery, as well as Egyptian scarabs, jewelry, and statuettes. During the reign of King Solomon, Hazor, like Megiddo and Gezer, became a key strategic city; a massive wall was erected with a four-ported gateway, and a monumental rock-cut water system was installed underground. Hazor's occupation continued until the city was destroyed (702 BC) by Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria.

In 1928, John Garstang made trial excavations at the site; from 1955 to 1958 and again from 1968 to 1970, full scale work was undertaken by Yigael Yadin of Hebrew University.

Jonathan N. Tubb

Bibliography: Yadin, Yigael, Hazor (1975).